Plausible mild antipsychotic, anti-OCD, preventer of social phobia, sertraline (zoloft) (about $44 for 30 days at 365-rx.com) might be antidepressant with some possible antipsychotic effects: **Lometraline** (INN; developmental code name **CP-14,368**) is a drug and an aminotetralin derivative.[1] A structural modification of tricyclic neuroleptics, lometraline was originally patented by Pfizer as an antipsychotic, tranquilizer, and antiparkinsonian agent.[2][3] However, it was instead later studied as a potential antidepressant and/or anxiolytic agent, though clinical studies revealed no psychoactivity at the doses used and further investigation was suspended.[1][4][5] Further experimental modifications of the chemical structure of lometraline resulted in the discovery of

tametraline, a potent inhibitor of the reuptake of dopamine and norepinephrine, which in turn led to the discovery of the now widely popular antidepressant sertraline, a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI). “Over more than six months of sertraline therapy for depression, people showed a nonsignificant weight increase of 0.1%.[59] Similarly, a 30-month-long treatment with sertraline for OCD resulted in a mean weight gain of 1.5% (1 kg)”. Someplace online it says not to take it with an MAOI.

Possible Recreational drug
https://www.alibaba.com/trade/search?fsb=y&IndexArea=product_en&CatId=&SearchText=2-Aminotetralin **$200 per kilogram**

wikipedia says about 2-Aminotetralin
“**2-Aminotetralin** (**2-AT**), also known as **1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-amine** (**THN**), is a stimulant drug with a chemical structure consisting of a tetralin group combined with an amine.[1][2]
2-AT is a rigid analogue of phenylisobutylamine and **fully substitutes for d-amphetamine in rat discrimination tests, although at one eighth the potency.**[“

also, an entactogen “**6,7-Methylenedioxy-2-aminotetralin** (**MDAT**) is a drug developed in the 1990s by a team at Purdue University led by David E. Nichols.[1] It appears to act as a serotonin releasing agent based on rodent drug discrimination assays comparing it to MDMA, in which it fully substitutes for, and additionally lacks any kind of

serotonergic neurotoxicity.[1] Hence, MDAT is considered likely to be a non-neurotoxic, putative entactogen in humans.”